BELOVOLOV, Vasiliy Trofimovich; RADULOV, Ye.F., otv.red.; SHUSHKOVSKAYA, Ye.L., red. izd-va; VINOGRADOVA, G.V., red. izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Systems of working deposits of combustible shale in the Baltic Basin] Sistemy razrabotki mestorozhdenii goriuchikh slantsev Pribaltiiskogo basseina. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 69 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Baltic Basin--Shale)

BAKINOV, German Pavlovich; SHIRENKO, Konstantin Ivanovich; RADULOV, Ye.F., nauchnyy red.; ZAYTSEVA, L.I., vedushchiy red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Technical methods and equipment and the economics of mining oil shales in Leningrad Province] Tekhnologiia i ekonomika dobychi goriuchikh slantsev Leningradskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 143 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Leningrad Province—Oil shales)

RADULOV, Ye.F.

Response to V.A.Viilup and A.P.Semenov's article "Experience in the use of chamber mining methods in the mines of Estonslanets Trust." Ugol' 37 no.7:53-54 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Gosplan SSSR.
(Estonia—Shale) (Mining engineering)
(Viilup, V.A.) (Semenov, A.P.)

RADULOVA, L.

RADULOVA, L. Triumphal opening of the new school year. p. 11.

Vol. 4, no. 10, 1955
RADIO
TECHNICLOGY
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1956

RABOV M., L.

New studies in radio communications. p. 21.

Vol. 1, no. 7/8, 1955
Public Sofiya, Bulgaria

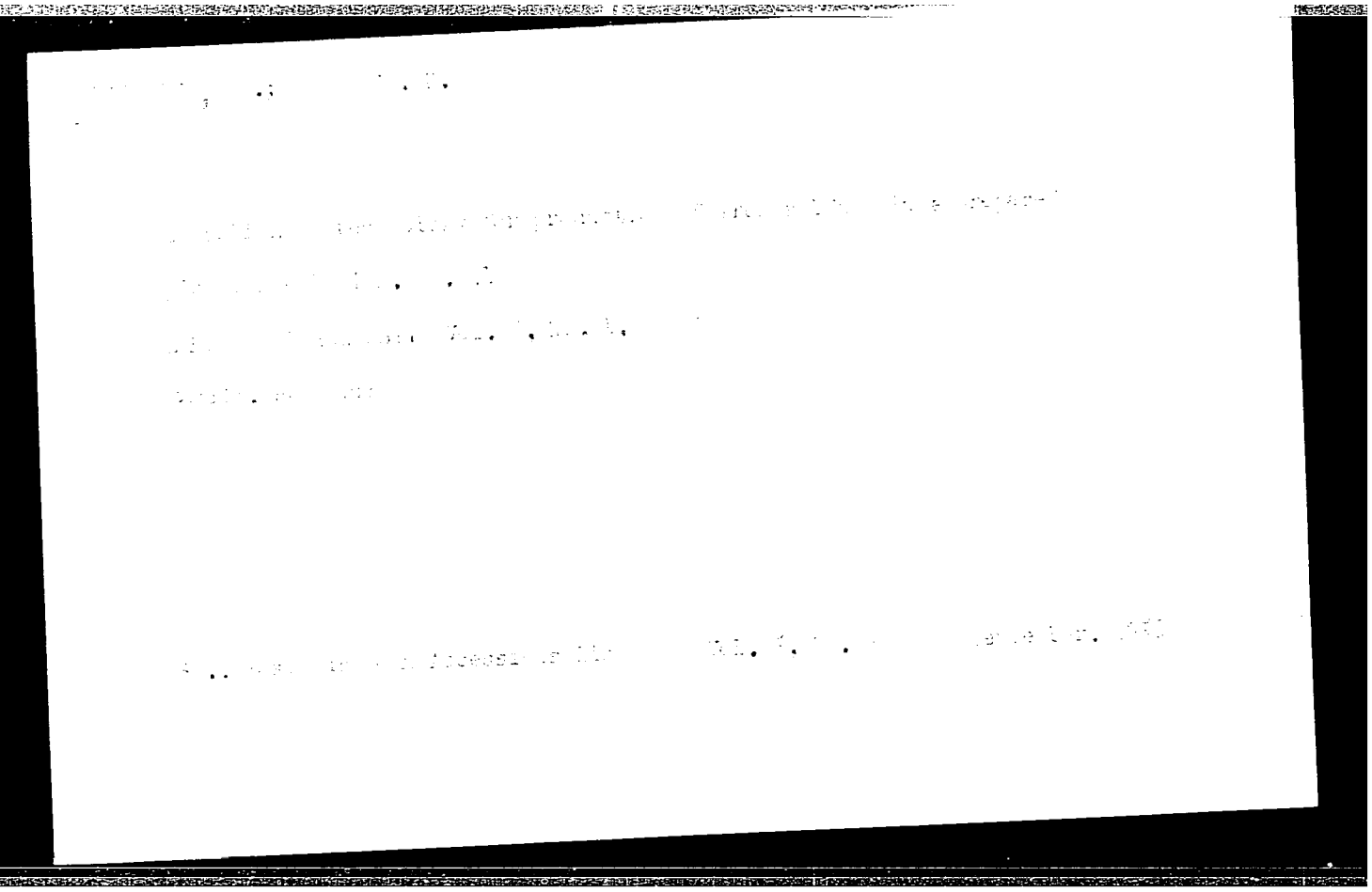
So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 1 April 1956

RADULOVA, TSV.

Elaboration of a Cleaning Technology for Steel Wires and Other Steel Parts by Using Sulfuric Acid. Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry), #12:42:Dec. 1955

RADULOVA, TSV.

What Is Indicated by a Survey of the Rationalizers' Work during 1955.
Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry), #12:43:Dec. 1955



H-4

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Corrosion. Protection Against Corrosion.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 57827

Author : Radulova Tsv, Braykova P.

Inst :

Title : The Extraction From Local Raw Materials of Corrosion Inhibitors During the Pickling of Steel Obkects.

Orig Pub : Leka Promishlenost, 1957, 6, No 9, 20-24

Abstract : An investigation of the defensive action of a series of Bulgarian and imported corrosion inhibitors (CI) during the pickling of steel objects in 10% H_2SO_4 in the course of 1 hour at 50, 65 and 75° indicated that the hydrolysis of gelatin in HCl (acid) does not lead to an increase of its inhibitor properties. On the contrary, the products of the decomposition of casein, in particular of the hydrolysis in HCl (acid), are stronger CI

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BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Corrosion. Protection Against Corrosion.

H-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 57827

than gelatin. Albumen can also serve as a good CI. Especially effective is waste H_2SO_4 obtained as a secondary product during the refining of spindle oil. Such acid contains soluble nitrogen and organic compounds which impart CI properties to the product. This acid prevents the diffusion of H_2 in the steel during pickling; in addition, the rate of pickling does not decrease. The action of waste acid is strengthened by the addition of ~ 0.5% NaCl to it.

Card 2/2

RADULOV, V.

"Cooperation in Work Can Determine Fulfillment of Plans", p. 23. (NARODNA KOOPERATSIIA, No. 3, Aug. 1953, Sofiya, Bulgaria).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954.

RADULOVIC, Bozidar, dr

Ovarian apoplexy with special reference to abundant intra-abdominal hemorrhage caused by follicular ruptures. Med. glas. 15 no.4:192-195 Ap '61.

1. Ginekolosko-akusersko odeljenje Opste bolnice - Niksic (Upravnik: dr B. Radulovic)

(OVARIES dis) (HEMORRHAGE)

5

YUGOSLAVIA

KENIG, Ivan, RADULOVIC, Branko, JANKOVIC, Ljubisa, NESOVIC, Branislav; Special Orthopedic Hospital "Banjica", Belgrade

"Discoidal Meniscus"

Belgrade, Srpski Arkhiv za Tselokupno Lekarstvo, Vol 94, No 6, 1966, pp 565-571

Abstract: /Authors' English summary/ Discoidal meniscus should not be considered a congenital defect but an acquired one. It is a question of the meniscus inadequately affixed to the tibia. In this case the meniscus becomes mobile and produces unequal pressure of the knee, and thus a discoid meniscus is formed. The clinical symptomatology is typical with a stressed knee jump followed by loud crepitation in action. The absence of former traumatism speaks in favor of this diagnosis. Sometimes there are signs of the rupture of a normally formed meniscus. The authors enumerate elements for a differential diagnosis. and give also their opinion that this lesion is not as rare as thought. They describe six patients which were operated. There are 9 Western references. (Manuscript received, 24 Jul 65.)

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all the cases exhibited satisfactory recovery. In the cases of malign tumors involving 10 amputations and 3 applications of radiotherapeutical means, the results were much less satisfactory: 22.2% died in the hospital, and 16.6% died [illegible] release from the hospital. The article contains X-ray photographs of numerous cases, statistical data and extensive description of individual cases. There are 6 Yugoslav and 11 Western references. (Manuscript received, 8 Mar 66.)

1/1

DORIC, Ljubisa, Dr.; RADULOVIC, Branko, dr.

Acrylic prosthesis in fracture-luxations of humerus. Voj. san. pregl. Beogr. 13 no.11-12:606-609 Nov-Dec 56.

1. Ortopedska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.
(HUMERUS, fract.
fract-disloc., acrylic prosth. (Ser))

RADULOVIC, Mihailo; RADULOVIC, Ivo

Mass food poisoning with products of a bakeshop. Higijena, Beogr 6 no.3-4:225-230 '54.

1. Sanitarno-epidemioloska stanica, Titograd. Sluzba Blavnog odbora Crvenog Krsta NR Crne Gore, Titograd.
(FOOD POISONING, epidemiology,
mass outbreak, caused by consumption of prod. of bakeshop)

RADULOVIC, J.

DAVIDOVIC-MILOVANOV, D.; JOVANOVIC, M./ RADULOVIC, J.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science

The influence of work on the red blood picture. p. 183, Zbornik Radova, Vol. 20, no. 1, 1952.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 4, April 1953
UNCLASSIFIED.

RADULOVIC, J

5

Chlorpromazine and resistance of the heart to anoxia. J. Giaja, J. Radulovic, and L. Obrenovic (Univ. Belgrade, Yugoslavia). *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 151, 425-6(1957); cf. *C.A.* 50, 13219*i*.—Chlorpromazine increases the resistance of the rat heart *in situ* to anoxia at normal body temp., and increases it still more if given in sufficient amt. to produce hypothermia. The max. effect in hypothermia is seen at 28°; below this (15–20°) the resistance decreases.
L. E. Gilson

[illegible], . .

[illegible] rises [illegible] chain transporter [illegible] pit of the [illegible] mine. p. 464.
[illegible], Vol. [illegible], no. 9, 1955.

[illegible]: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

RADIVOVIC, M.

Stoping method at the Zagorje Mine. p.1733. TEHNIKA. Beograd. Vol. 10, no. 12, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

RADULOVIC, M.

Rapidly assembled rake transporters. p. 1013.
Tehnika (Savaz inzenjera i techicara Jugoslavije)
Beograd. Vol. 11, no. 7, 1956.

SOURCE: East Europe Accessions Lists (EEAL),
Library of Congress, Vol, 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

FILIPOVIC, I.; PILJAC, I.; CRNIC, Z.; RADULOVIC, M.; VALENTEKCVIC, Dj.

Polarographic investigations of some metal monocarboxylato complexes. II. Monocarboxylato complexes of zinc. Croat chem acta 33 no.1:45-50 '61.

1. Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Technology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia 2. Member of the Editorial Board, "Croatica chemica acta, Arhiv za kemiju" (for Filipovic).

FILIPOVIC, I.; PILJAC, I.; CRNIC, Z.; RADULOVIC, M.; VALENTEKOVIC, Dj.

Polarographic investigations of some metal monocarboxylato complexes. II. Monocarboxylato complexes of zinc. Croat chem acta 33 no.1:45-50 '61.

1. Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Technology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia. 2. Editorial Board, "Croatica chemica acta", member (for Filipovic).

(Complex compounds) (Carboxyl group) (Zinc)

RADULOVIC, Mihailo; RADULOVIC, Ivo

Mass food poisoning with products of a bakeshop. Higijena, Beogr 6 no.3-4:225-230 '54.

1. Sanitarno-epidemioloska stanica, Titograd. Sluzba Blavnog odbora Crvenog Krsta NR Crne Gore, Titograd.
(FOOD POISONING, epidemiology,
mass outbreak, caused by consumption of prod. of bakeshop)

R-[illegible], Mi[illegible], [illegible]. Eng.

[illegible] reserves of uran [illegible]. Nuklear [illegible] [illegible]

1. Director, Institute of Nuclear Raw Materials, Belgrade.

RADULOVIC, Nebojsa, inz.

Differential measurer of AM degree. Telekomunikacije 12 no.2: 5-8 Mr '63.

RADULOVIC, Petar, inz. (Beograd, Dusina 24/I)

How to prevent accidents in handling metal-processing lathes. Tehnika Jug 18 no.5:Suppl.:Organizacija rada 13 no.5:978-984 My '63.

1. Savetnik u Sekretarijatu SIV za rad, Beograd.

RAPIDCOPY

Effect of inoculation of seeds and classification of acid soils on the number of Rhizobium radicicola var. leguminosarum bacteria in the rhizosphere of vetch (Vicia sativa Roth).

Zemljiste biljka 12 no.1/3;301-304 Ja-D '63.

1. Agricultural Faculty of the University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo.

RADULY, Endre

A new method for the determination of technical data of lathe-like machines. Gep 16 no.1:32-36 Ja'64.

[illegible], A.; [illegible], GY.

[illegible], A.; [illegible], GY. Practical application of the control card in cotton mills; from the research plant of the Goldberger Textile Works. P

[illegible]. 10, Oct. 1956.
[illegible]IYA.
[illegible]
Budapest, Hungary

Source: Eastern European Accession, Vol. [illegible], No. 5, May 1957

RADUN D.V.

Temperature measurements on material in the sintering zone of rotary cement kilns. S. P. Shishakov and D. V. Radun. *Tsement*, 18 [2] 12–16 (1952); translated in *Silikattech.*, 4 [4] 163–70 (1953).—A continuous temperature recording installation with removable thermocouples is described. It measures the temperature of the clinker in the sintering zone between 1200° and 1400°C. with an error of about 50°. M Ha.

RADUN, D.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Measuring the temperature of material in rotary cement. Trudy MEI no.25:231-247 '55. (MIRA 9:7)
(Temperature--Measurement) (Cement kilns)

RADUN, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVACHEV, A.G., inzh.

Regulating the concentration of alkalies. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.,energ. no.8:73-81 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.
(Alkalies)

25(5)
AUTHORS: Radun, D. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Levachev, A. G., Chistyakov, V. S., Teper, M. Ye., Lurda, A. K.

06224
SOV/64-59-6-16/28

TITLE: Automatic Control of the Work of Evaporating Apparatus for Electrolytic Lyes

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 516 - 521 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An automatic control of the lye level in all evaporators, the removal of the lye and caustics by means of a pump with an automatic concentration control, and the salt separation by means of automatic centrifuges of the type "AG" permit continuous evaporation and the full automation of the evaporator. The lye concentration can be measured and controlled by determining the temperature of depression, i. e. the temperature difference between the boiling solution and the steam. The temperature of the boiling lye should be measured in an apparatus with forced circulation in the discharge flow, in apparatus with natural circulation and a suspension chamber between chamber and apparatus wall, and where the lye is

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- results. There are 9 figures and 1 table.

ACCESSION NR AM1026339 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Radun, David Veniaminovich (Docent)

Measurement of the temperature of liquid metals, moisture of substances, and concentration of solutions (Izmereniye temperatury* zhidkikh metallov, vlazhnosti veshchestv i kontsentratsii rastvorov), Moscow, 1962, 109 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: Ministerstvo vy*sshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut). Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: temperature measurement, liquid metals, moisture measurement, gas, solid, salt solution concentration, acid solution concentration, alkali solution concentration, hydrogen ion concentration

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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RADUN, D.V.(S.S.S.R.); LEVACEV, A.G. [Levachev, A.G.] (S.S.S.R.); LOMAKIN, I.L. (S.S.S.R.)

Automation of an evaporation plant for electrolytic lye. Chem prum 12 no.11:590-597 N '62.

KOLACH, T.A.; RADUN, D.V.; UDYMA, P.G., inzh., retsenzent;
DOROGOV, N.P., inzh., red.; TAIROVA, A.L., red. izd-va;
EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Evaporating stations] Vyparnye stantsii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 399 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Evaporating appliances)

RADUN, D.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEVACHEV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROCHENKO, Yu.N., aspirant

Automation of the evaporator stations of chlorine plants. Trudy MEI no.48:31-43 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

RADUNOVIC, D.

"Problem of labor productivity in the textile industry. "

p. 336 (Tekstilna Industrija) Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1956
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

PALUNKVIC, D.

Measuring labor productivity in sawmill. p. 1278. TEHNKA (Savez inzenjera i techicara Jugoslavije) Beogard. Vol. 11, no. 8, 1956.

SOURCE: East Europe Accession List (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

[illegible]NIC, D,

Labor productivity in the cotton industry of five countriesof Latin America. p. 1417.

(TEHNIKA. Vol. 12, No. 8, 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

RADUNS'KA, I.L., inzh. (Moskva)

Automatic glass foundry. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.1:22-24 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Automation) (Glass manufacture)

RADUNSKAYA, D. A.

"Influence of Siccorenin on Diuresis," Farmakol. i Toksikol., 9, No. 2, 1946. Mbr., Faculty of Therapeutic Clinic Pharmacology Lab., Kirghiz State Medical Inst., -1946-.

Radunskaya, I.

USSR / Radiophysics. General Problems. I-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 12413

Author : Radunskaya, I., Zhabotinskiy, M.

Inst : Not given

Title : New Trends in Radio Electronics.

Orig Pub : Oktyabr', 1956, No 9, 154-162

Abstract : Popular article, devoted to radio astronomy, radio spectroscopy, and semiconductor devices.

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Radunskaya, I.

107-57-6-25/57

AUTHOR: Radunskaya, I.

TITLE: Radiospectroscopy (Radiospektroskopiya)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 6, pp 23-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A short description of concepts and elements of radiospectroscopy is offered. A reflex klystron is used as a source of radio waves in most radiospectroscopes. From the klystron, the waves propagate along a special waveguide which has an absorption cell. Then the waves fall on a semiconductor detector, and the signal is applied to the deflection plates of an oscilloscope. Special lines which can be observed by means of a radiospectroscope are discussed in detail. Their width can be measured with an accuracy unattainable with any other type of spectroscope. The radiospectroscope permits testing of a very small specimen of the substance in question, from one microgram to one-thousandth microgram. The radiospectrograph also helps in analyzing the molecule, that is, the arrangement of its atoms. Even certain measurements of the atom nucleus are possible by means of the radiospectroscope. Radiospectroscopy has helped to discover that interstellar hydrogen emits a spectral line on the wave of about 21 centimeters. Thus, radiospectroscopy helps other sciences, e.g., radio-astronomy and cosmogony. In a molecular oscillator,

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Radiospectroscopy

the molecules of ammonia emit waves of about 1.26 centimeters long. The period of oscillation of a molecular oscillator can be accepted as a standard of time while the wavelength of its oscillations can be accepted as a standard of length.

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RADUNSKAYA, Irina, inzhener.

Molecules instead of watch balances. IUn.tekh. no.6:33-35 Je '57.
(MIRA 10:7)

(Atomic clocks)

AUTHORS: Al'tshuler, S., and Radunskaya, I. 4-9-6/25

TITLE: The Standard of Standards (Standart standartov)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - Sila, 1957, # 9, pp 15-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the introduction of new standardization types in the USSR on 1 January 1957, the authors give a popular report on standardization deficiencies, in particular on the expenses arisen from standardization. The authors put the question whether it is possible to combine a maximum of standardization with a minimum of losses. They see the solution in forming mathematical series of preference numbers which might become the standard of standards.

All industrial branches used to stick to their traditional standards, but at present the method of preference numbers is going to replace them throughout the world.

There are 6 figures and 1 table.

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RADUNSKAYA, I.

Nature without mysteries. IUn.tekh.no.12:56-59 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Nature study)

RADUNSKAYA, I.

Cherenkov radiation. Tekh.mol. 25 no.8:7-9 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Cherenkov radiation)

RADUNSHKAYA, I., inzhener.

Technological research. Znan. sila 32 no.7:40-42 Jl '57.
(Automatic control) (MLRA 10:8)

RADUNSKAYA, I.

"Cybernetics and Life," Ogonek, 1957, No. 29, Pages 20- 21.

); 24(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3295

Radunskaya, Irina L'vovna

Radiospektroskopiya (Radiospectroscopy) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958.
39 p. (Series: massovaya radiobiblioteka, no. 319) 35,000 copies prin ted.

Ed.: P.O. Chechik (Deceased); Tech. Ed.: G.I. Matveyev; Editorial Board:
A.I. Berg, F.I. Burdeynyy, V.A. Burlyand, V.I. Vaneyev, Ye.N. Genishta,
I.S. Dzhigit, A.M. Kanayeva, E.T. Krenkel',
A.A. Kulikovskiy, A.D. Smirnov, F.I. Tarasov, and V.I. Shamshur.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The author discusses radiospectroscopy, a field which has recently emerged from a combination of radio engineering, atomic and molecular physics and spectroscopy. She describes the instruments and methods used in radio-spectroscopy and its application to scientific research and technology. There are no references. No personalities are mentioned.

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Radiospectroscopy SOV/3295

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JP/gmp
3-21-60

ZHABOTINSKIY, Mark Yefremovich, kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; RADUNSKAYA, Irina L'vovna, inzh.; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.; TROFIMOVA, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Language of molecules] IAzyk molekul. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 8, vyp. 2, no.4). (MIRA 11:8)
(Molecules)

Radunskaya, I. L.

25-2-8/43

AUTHOR: Radunskaya, I.L., Engineer

TITLE: Emission of Radio Waves by Molecules (Molekuly izluchayut radio-volny)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1958, # 2, p 33-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the phenomenon of spatial radio wave radiation from atomic hydrogen, as proved by the Dutch astrophysicist van de Holst,who in 1954 measured a wave length of 21 cm originating from spatial hydrogen atoms, the Russian scientist I.S. Shklovskiy has calcualted radiation rates of hydrogen atoms flying in space. They may emit radio waves only once during a period of 10 million years due to the rarified state of hydrogen in space. The energy of such radiating atoms may be constant for a long period unless they are excited by external forces, such as electromagnetic energy.

The mass of spatial hydrogen atoms as a whole may be considered as a source of stable radio emission or as a stable radio wave generator (oscillator), while conventional radio generators are influenced by temperature. The rate of the loss of energy of such a radiating atom corresponds to the portion of the quantum of energy converted into electromagnetic energy. The

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frequency range of the emitted waves may range between the length of x-rays, ultra-violet or day light.

It has been stated that atoms of certain elements are capable of either emitting or absorbing radio waves. Deuterium atoms emit waves of 91.5 cm. Due to these spatial phenomena, it might be feasible to create the same prerequisites in the laboratory. Of course, it is not possible to keep atoms in the laboratory in the same free state as in space. Therefore, an attempt was made to utilize matter in its molecular state, such as NH_3 (Ammonia) which yields a wave length of 12.7 mm. At a conference on radiospectroscopy, held in May 1952, the Russian physicist N.G. Basov referred to the possible generation of radio waves by means of molecules. The energy emitted by NH_3 molecules from a container is too small to be utilized. Therefore, special devices have been selected to separate molecules which are in a low energetic state from those in a high energetic state by means of an electrical field. Such a principle has been used in designing a molecule separator by the Institute of Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences imeni P.N. Lebedev (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR imeni P.N. Lebedeva) under the supervision of N.G. Basov and A.M. Prokhorov. A

the influence of an electromagnetic field which forces the molecules to emit radio waves faster than in free space, and simultaneously accumulates radiative energy. As long as the radiative energy of the molecules is not being utilized, the intensity of the electromagnetic field increases. This intensifying process will continue until half of the molecules have emitted their energy into the container.

In connection with the construction of a molecular generator the designing of a molecular radio wave amplifier was necessary. Any conventional radio wave generator fed with less energy than required is temporarily converted into some kind of a radio wave amplifier, as e.g. a common regenerative radio receiver which will start generating radio signals when it receives incidentally excessive power (whistling of the radio). It has been proved that radiative molecules may function either as a generator or amplifier, depending on the quantity of energy entering the resonator, i.e. on the number of active molecules passing into the resonator per second. When there are sufficient molecules, electromagnetic oscillation is induced without external excitation, merely under the influence of the thermal field of the resonator. In this case, the molecular system functions as a radio wave generator. On the other hand, if the number of

with a hot grid is being developed by the scientist Dick. The new method consists in utilizing the energy of the molecules with less energy through heating. Thus the electromagnetic separation method has been improved by using heat.

Another method to obtain active molecules was discovered by the Russian scientists N.G. Basov and A.M. Brokhorov. They pointed out that it is possible to select three states of energy for the molecules; two of these states, the upper and the middle one are close to one another, the third possesses considerably less energy than the upper and the middle state. They decided to irradiate the system by electromagnetic waves of a frequency which corresponds to the difference of energies existing between the lower and upper state. Thus the molecules with low energy will receive additional energy and there will be a transition from the lower to the upper state. Consequently, it will be possible to equate the number of molecules in the upper and lower level. Since at the beginning of the process there were much more molecules in the lower state than in the middle and upper state, the number of molecules in the upper state will now be higher than in the middle state, which means that there will be a considerable number of active molecules capable of emitting energy. In order to induce the molecules

AUTHOR: Radunskaya, I. L. 4-58-4-14/19

TITLE: Molecules Speak (Molekuly rasskazyvayut)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - Sila, 1958, Nr 4, pp 45-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article traces research into the grouping of molecules in space, and its effect on light. Newton, Landsberg, Mandel' Shtam, Raman, Krishnan, Rokar and Kaban in France, and Smekal' are all mentioned. Their discoveries have opened a new chapter in the science of light. This scattering of light can now be used for studying the structure of crystals, liquids, glasses. There are 6 sketches.

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AUTHOR: Radunskaya, I. L. 29-58-5-6/26

TITLE: The Molecule - a Tool of Modern Electronics (Molekula - pribor sovremennoy elektroniki)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika Molodezhi, 1958, Nr 5, pp 5 - 8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes in this article the development and the history of the molecule generator. The young aspirant N. G. Basov and the not-much-older Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, A. M. Prokhorov, by chance came across a strange phenomenon. These specialists who built radio locators observed that the 1.3 cm long waves "dissolved" in space. The scientists were interested in this and started to look for a solution of this riddle. On this principle the molecule generator was constructed. It has a great advantage: its constituent parts - the molecules - can practically never be worn out. This apparatus not only can generate radio waves but can also amplify them. These amplifiers operate completely noiselessly. The molecule amplifiers are not less important than the generators. Especially great

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prospects are in view for an amplifier which as operating substance uses some paramagnetic crystals. The fact that the whole process takes place at temperatures close to zero makes the amplifier of this type practically noiseless. The sensitivity of a receiver with such an amplifier increases several hundred times and more as compared to the values of the usual crystal amplifiers. The apparatus constructed by Basov and Prokhorov is very small and has a great capacity. It is especially valuable in cases where a limit stability of operation and constant frequencies are demanded. In this respect this generator has no equal. Two of these apparatus, operating independently of each other, will emit waves which are similar to such a degree that their frequencies will not differ by more than one billionth part. The scientists are convinced that this accuracy can still be increased. This implies that by means of a molecule generator a clock can be constructed, the time keeping of which does not deviate by more than 1 hour after 100 years of continuous operation. Such clocks are not demanded, however, in daily life. The scientists hope, however, to carry out with such a clock an

experiment which never has been achieved before. They hope to be able and check the accuracy of the predictions of Einstein's general relativity theory under conditions existing on earth. The molecule generator solves still another important problem: it makes possible to unite time and length units. Molecule amplifiers will achieve great importance in improving radio communication by means of the dispersion of microwaves from the troposphere. The power of these radio waves is very small; however, the receivers equipped with molecule amplifiers will catch them and will be able to emit them amplified into the troposphere in the direction of the nearest receiving station. Such a network of receiver-transmitter stations with stable and sensitive molecular systems will make it possible to receive the TV . transmissions of any transmitters in any places. There are still many wonderful prospects for using these molecular systems. Life itself will gradually lead to these things.

Card 3/3 There are 5 figures.

1. Radiowaves--Intensity 2. Amplifiers--Design 3 Generators --Design

Title: Molecular generators

4-58-6-28/37

AUTHOR: Redunskaya, I., Engineer

TITLE: Going to Meet the 21st Century - "Voice" of Molecules (Navstrechu XXI veku - "Golosa" molekul)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1958, Nr 6, p 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Many ammonia molecules are radiating signals on a permanent 1.27 cm range. For two years, the young physicians N.G. Basov and A.M. Prokhorov have been working successfully on the separation of transmitting molecules from receiving molecules. Now, at the Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physical Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev of the USSR Academy of Sciences), ammonia molecule generators transmitting radio waves may be seen. Such stable generators are needed in radio navigation and communication and for carrying out astronomical observations. The author suggests an electric clock operated by the stable oscillations of a molecular generator. Such a clock would be far more accurate than even the astronomical ones. The work done has laid the foundation of a new science - quantum radio engineering, which will be widely utilized in laboratories working on space rockets, artificial Earth satellites, and automatic control in industry.

Card 1/2

Going to Meet the 21st Century - "Voice" of Molecules 4-58-6-28/37

1. Molecules--Radio signals--Propagation 2. Ammonia molecules --Applications 3. Radio signals--Propagation--Sources 4. Radio waves--Molecular generators

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Radunskaya, I., Engineer SOV-4-58-8-7/25

TITLE: Going to Meet the 21st Century - High Pressure Metallurgy (Navstrechu XXI veku - Metallurgiya vysokikh davleniy)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye-sila, 1958, Nr 8, p 6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Laboratoriya fiziki sverkhvysokikh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Ultra-High Pressure Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences) is carrying out experiments on the pressing of metal (pipes and other parts of complicated shape) in liquids under ultra-high pressure. The creation of super-power compressing pumps will start a new era in metallurgy - the era of ultra-high pressure.
There is 1 drawing.

1. Metals--Processing 2. Pumps--Design 3. Industrial plants --Equipment

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RADUNSKAYA, I.L., inzh.

Molecules emit radio waves. Nauka i zhizn' 25 no.2:33-38 F '58.
(Molecules) (Radio waves) (MIRA 11:3)

RADUNSKAYA, I L

6(4); 7(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2613

Zhabotinskiy, Mark Yefremovich and Irina L'vovna Radunskaya

Radio nashikh dney (Modern Radio) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 262 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Nauchno-populyarnaya seriya) 50,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Redkollegiya nauchno-populyarnaya seriya.

Ed.: I.S. Dzhigit; Ed. of Publishing House: L.V. Gessen; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This book belongs to the series of scientific-popular publications of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, and is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The authors present a brief history of the development of radio, mentioning a number of Russian, Soviet and non-Soviet Scientists who contributed to the development of modern radio. They emphasize the cultural and educational importance of radio broadcasting and list some of the various

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applications of radio in industry and research. They also mention plans for future development of radio broadcasting and communications in the USSR according to the Seven-Year-Plan. For the nonspecialist, the authors offer a short introduction to the physical phenomena on which radio is based. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Modern Radio

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Ch. IX. Radio in the Conquest of the Cosmos

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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In Search of the Optimum

considering changes which arise during the working process, readjusting themselves to optimum conditions. On account of such considerations, Kazakevich decided to establish a new mechanism that would fulfil these requirements (Figs 1-4). After this first controller designed in 1945 by V. V. Kazakevich in cooperation with A. P. Yurkevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, other controllers of this kind have been added. In 1948, A. V. Alferov designed an electronic optimum controller. It serves the determination of the pressure circuit in tubes. In 1951, the American scientists Dreyper, Li and Leyning applied optimalizing control to the internal combustion engine. In 1955, the Soviet Engineers Yu. I. Ostrovskiy and M. G. Eskin designed an industrial optimum unit for the turbine drilling of petroleum wells. Recently, the first optimum controller for the industrial pneumatic plant was designed at the Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences, USSR)(colored insert sheet and description at the side). The model of an electronic extreme regulator, designed by

Card 2/3

the Engineers R. V. Kornilov and N. G. Khristoforov under the direction of Professor V. V. Kazakevich at the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Complex Automation), has already passed successfully the test in the tunnel furnace of the Zaporozhye Works of Refractories. The ability of these new controllers to adapt themselves to possible changes in the working process - an ability that until recently had been adjudged to reasonable beings only - makes them rightly one of the representatives of cybernetics. There are 14 figures.

According to the Law of Falling Leaves

is devoted to the casual phenomena occurring inside electronic devices. A group of scientists of the Gor'kovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Gor'kiy Physico-technical Institute) has found that the random noise in the radio tubes manufactured by Soviet industry after 1956 has decreased, probably due to a change of technology. The Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physical Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev of the AS USSR), under Doctor of physical and mathematical sciences S.M. Rytov, has carried out theoretical work which will help to reveal the character of casual phenomena in radio-transmitters and several systems of automatic adjustment. The Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Radio-Engineering and Electronics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) has worked out a new simple method for preventing distortion when transmitting radio-waves through

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According to the Law of Falling Leaves

the ionosphere. V.I. Siforov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, suggested together with the useful signal to transmit a seeker-signal. This special signal will be received by the same receiver and will be analyzed. After having determined the change of the seeker signal during the propagation, the distortion of the useful signals can be corrected. Thus, statistical radio physics are useful for both physics and radio. The author points to the fact that tropospheric communication is one of the examples for fruitful utilization of statistical radio physics for solving the problems of radio communication. Up to now, there do not exist effective lines of this kind as the possibility of this new method is still being studied. Another kind of communication, mentioned by the author, is meteor communication. Although place and time of the appearance of any meteor is absolutely casual, the average

According to the Law of Falling Leaves

number of the meteors in a certain area of [redacted] space undergoes only insignificant oscillations, depending upon the occurence of exclusively intensive meteoric streams. In the Soviet Union and abroad, much attention is devoted to the development of this kind of communication. The third kind of communication this article deals with is waveguide communication. The first experimental waveguide lines are already being tested in the Institute of Radio-Engineering and Electronics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The waveguides have a diameter of a few centimeters and are made of non-corrodible materials which guarantee a good propagation of radiowaves. There are 4 drawings.

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A166/A133

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AUTHOR: Radunskaya, I.

TITLE: Visionaries

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', no. 4, 1961, 27-31

TEXT: At a recent seminar in the Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Problems, AS USSR), Professor Sergey Mikhaylovich Rytov cast doubts on the feasibility of using photon rockets for space travel. Rytov believes that at the speed attainable by a photon rocket the particles of cosmic dust would hit the rocket's casing and their impact would have the effect of miniature shells with a force resembling that of an atomic bomb in this micro-world collision, whereby atoms and even atomic nuclei of the metallic rocket casing would be smashed. Powerful radiation, more dangerous than hard X-rays, would be induced. Professor Rytov calculates that the walls of the ship would have to be at least 2 m thick to protect the crew from such radiation. Other

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Visionaries

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A166/A133

scientists attendingthe seminar discussed means of countering or avoiding this phenomenon, either by coating the rocket with special materials or by clearing space in front of the rocket from dust particles, although this would entail a tremendous additional power consumption. The author then reviews some particularly noteworthy seminars of the past under: G.S. Landsberg, L.I. Mandel'shtam, P.N. Lebedev, Professor P.A. Cherenkov, S.I. Vavilov, I.Ye. Tamm, I.M. Frank, N.G. Basov and A.M. Prokhorov. In 1960 at a seminar in the Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute, AS USSR) V.V. Vitkevich reported on his discovery of the sun's supercorona. At the 368th seminar of the Institute of Physical Problems in January 1961, the Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V.L. Ginzburg lectured on "Cosmic Rays on the Earth and in the Universe." Ginzburg pointed out that cosmic radiation can play an important role in the evolution of galaxies and cited the case of the sun and Cygna A which, despite the disparity in distance and optical brightness, have similar radioactive brightness due to the formation and amount of cosmic radiation in Cygna A. There are 4 figures.

4

Card 2/2

RADTSIG, L., inzh.

When atoms become "still". Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.6:26-30 Je '61. (MIPA 14:7)
(Low temperature research)

ZHABOTINSKIY, M.Ye; RADUNSKAYA, I.L.

The time by which we live. Priroda 50 no.4:9-16 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Time)

RADUNSKAYA, Irina L'vovna; SHUSTOVA, I.B., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[When atoms are close-packed]Kogada atomam tesno. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 46 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Estestvennonauchnyi fakul'tet, no.12) (MIRA15:12)
(Diamonds) (High-pressure research)

ZHABOTINSKIY, Mark Yefremovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; RADUNSKAYA, Irina L'vovna; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Time by which we live] Vremia, po kotoromu my zhivem. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 46 p. (Novoe v znizni, nauke, tekhnike. IX Seriia; Fizika i khimiia, no.14) (MIRA 15:7)
(Time measurements)

ZHABOTINSKIY, M. Ye.[Zhabotyns'kyi, M. IE.]; RADUNS'KA, I. L.

The time in which we live. Dos. such. fiz. no.6:145-154 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Time)

ZHABOTINSKIY, M.Ye.; RADUNSKAYA, I.L.

Time reckoning system of the future. Priroda 51 no.1:49-58 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Time clocks)

RADUNSKAYA, Iren L'vovna; SHUSTOVA, I.B., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Secrets of cosmic radiation] Tainy kosmicheskogo izlucheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 38 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Estestvennyi fakul'tet, no.11)
(MIRA 17:1)

(Cosmic rays)

RADUNSKAYA, Irina

Radio couterpart of the moon. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.6:44-50 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Moon—Observations) (Radio astronomy)

RADUNSKAYA, Irina L'vovna; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.

[Masers] Mazery; kvantovye generatory. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1964. 31 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. Seriia 9: Fizika, matematika, astronomiia, no.2)
(MIRA 17:6)

S/264/62/000/003/006/007
1007/1207

AUTHOR Radunski, Arno

TITLE Flight-safety equipment of the Berlin-Schönefeld airport

PERIODICAL Referativnyy zhurnal, vozdushnyy transport, svodnyy tom, no. 3, 1962, 8, abstract 3B36 (Dtsch Flugtechn., v. 5, no. 10, 1961, 369–372)

TEXT At present, the Berlin-Schönefeld airport (Eastern Germany) is capable of handling up to 20 take-off and landing operations per hour, but the possibility has been envisaged of increasing this number to 30. Such a considerable air traffic density on the main runway is ensured by the most up-to-date radio and light-signalling facilities On the end safety-zones having a width of 300 m and extending along the whole runway 3000 m long, special gliding and running systems are provided, ensuring landing of the airplane according to the aircraft guiding instruments of the control tower. For a more precise guiding of the plane on its landing, the runway is provided with two central radiomarkers. In order to increase landing safety and ground landing control, the airport is equipped with a special landing radar unit that permits the traffic controller to determine at any instant, speed, height, flight direction and landing-glide angle of the plane and to transmit immediately by radio-telephone any required correction to the pilot. There also are two additional radar units, one of which ensures all-round coverage and transmits data on flight conditions in the airport control zone extending

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Flight-safety equipment of the

over a 40 km range to screens mounted in the traffic control tower. The second unit also ensures all-round coverage and provides the traffic controller with flight condition data over a control zone of 150 km, this unit is a component part of the general flight-safety radar system convering the whole territory of Eastern Germany. Apart from radio facilities, the main runway is equipped with a landing light-signalling system working on the CALVERT principle, i.e. a combination of light flashes moves along the runway thus indicating the direction of landing. Beside the radio gliding system, the runway is to be equipped with a three-color glide indicator built according to the British RAE-system. A characteristic feature of the entire airport equipment is its duplication and wide scale automation, both factors, ensuring high operation reliability of the airport facilities.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

BAIDINSKIY, B.S.

Standard sections of detached and added 1-4 story buildings used for administrative and service purposes. Biul. stroi. tekh. 20 no.6:44 Je'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy tekhnicheskogo otdela Gosudarstvennogo instituta tipovogo i eksperimental'nogo proyektirovaniya i tekhnicheskikh issledovaniy.

[illegible] I. [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible].

Nikolai Niko[illegible] Be[illegible]. Moskva, Gos. [illegible] izd-vo, 19[illegible]. [illegible] p. ([illegible] e[illegible]eskoi te[illegible]. Biograficheskaia seriia. vyp. 14) (55-47154)

TK4660.B48

1. Electric welding.
2. Benardos, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1842-190[illegible]. I. Radunskii, L.D.

RAUUNSKIY, L.D., inzhener.

Nikolai Gavrilovich Slavianov. Elektrichestvo no.6:78-82 Je '54.

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. Molotova.
(Slavianov, Nikolai Gavrilovich, 1854-1897)

RADUNSKIY, L. D.

AID P - 3263

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 18/25

Author : Radunskiy, L. D., Eng.

Title : Founder of industrial electrothermics. Fifty years since the death of N. N. Benardos.

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 9, 76-80, S 1955

Abstract : N. N. Benardos died on September 21, 1900, after an active life as inventor, mostly in the field of electrothermics. The author describes his life and inventions, among others, the electric arc welding method, called by the inventor "Electrogefest". Four drawings, 22 Russian references, 1887-1953.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ALEKSANDROV, A.G., dots; ARONOVICH, I.S., inzh.; BABIKOV, M.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; BATUSOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEL'KIND, L.D., doktor tekhn.nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; VESELOVSKIY, O.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLOVAN, A.T., doktor tekhn.nauk; GOLUBTSOVA, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; GREYNER, L.K., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GUSEV, S.A., inzh.; DMOKHOVSKAYA, L.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; DROZDOV, N.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; KAGANOV, I.L., doktor tekhn.nauk; KERBER, L.L., inzh.; KOCHENOVA, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.; LARIONOV, A.N.; MINOV, D.K., doktor tekhn.nauk; NETUSHIL, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; NIKULIN, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NILENDER, R.A., prof.; PANTYUSHIN, V.S., prof.; PASYNKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; PETROV, G.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; POLIVANOV, K.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; RADUNSKIY, L.D., inzh.; RENNE, V.T., doktor tekhn.nauk; SVENCHANSKIY, A.D., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOLOV'YEV, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; STUPEL' F.A. kand.tekhn.nauk; TALITSKIY, A.V., prof.; TEMNIKOV, F.Ye., kand.tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, L.I., inzh.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHOLYAVSKIY, G.B., inzh.; CHECHET, Yu.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHNEY-BERG, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUMILOVSKIY, N.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANTIK, I.B., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[The history of power engineering in the U.S.S.R. in three volumes] Istoriia energeticheskoi tekhniki SSSR v trekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSANDROV, A.G.--(continued) Card 2.

Vol.2. [Electric engineering] Elektrotekhnika. Avtorskii kollektiv toma: Aleksandrov i dr. 1957. 727 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Moscow. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Larionov)
(Electric engineering)

RADUNSKIY, Lev Davydovich; KHRENOV, Konstantin Konstantinovich, akademik; retsenzent; OL'SHANSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Technical development of electric arc welding of metals in Russia] Razvitie tekhniki elektricheskoi dugovoi svarki metallov v Rossii. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 167 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. AN USSR; chlen korrespondent AN SSSR (for Khrenov).
(Electric welding)

L. D.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4736

Matiyko, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, and Lev Davydovich Radunskiy

Razvitiye dugovoy elektrosvarki v SSSR (1917-1960 gg.) (Development of Electric Arc Welding in the USSR, 1917-1960) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 301 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): K.K. Khrenov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR; Ed. (Inside book): A.L. Saparova; Tech. Ed.: G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel, students of schools of higher education and tekhnikums, and general readers interested in technical developments in the Soviet Union.

COVERAGE: The book contains discussions on scientific research work in the field of welding, improvements in welding techniques, the development of adequate facilities, and the training of qualified welders. Attention is given to the achievements of various branches of Soviet industry in introducing advanced welding methods. The development of electric arc welding in non-Soviet countries is also briefly discussed. The authors thank Academician B.Ye. Paton, Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR; Yu.A. Anisimov, N.A. Ol'shanskiy,

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V.V. Shevernitskiy, G.V. Rayevskiy, and P.G. Grebel'nik, Candidates of Technical Sciences; and Engineer A.I. Korennoy for their valuable comments. The authors also thank K.K. Khrenov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR, for editing the book and supplementing a number of its chapters. There are 420 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SKORNYAKOV, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; RADUNSKIY, O.V., inzh.

Determining the area of the horizontal projection of the seat of deformations caused by rolling in oval and square grooves. Trudy Ural. politekh.inst. no.78:58-73 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Rolling (Metalwork))
(Deformations (Mechanics))

RADUNSKIY, S. M.

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis, Jul/Aug 1947
Epidemiology
Medicine - Tuberculosis, Statistics

PA 34T51

"Organization of Anti-tuberculosis Epidemic Work in Leningrad," S. M. Radunskiy, Antiepidemic Administration of the Leningrad City Health Service (Chief: I. M. Ansheles), Department for Social Hygiene of the Leningrad Tuberculosis Institute (Deputy: M. L. Gol'dfarb), 6 pp

"Problemy Tuberkuleza" No 4

Organization of antiepidemic work is to be conducted on three main points: 1) learn the address, place of employment and friends of the tubercular patient; 2)

LC 34T51

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis, Jul/Aug 1947
Epidemiology (Contd)

prophylaxis for new cases in the family; and 3) systematic vaccination of new cases and noninfected older children. Discusses the basic antiepidemic organization. The present antiepidemic organization in Leningrad has proven its worth.

LC

PINEGIN, G.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LYSIKOVA, V.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PORCHKHIDZE, S.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEMINA, N.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOLOPOV, A.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; RADUS, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; STEL'MAKH, F.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEFIMOV, P.L., otvetstvennyy red.; PROTOPOPOV, V.S., red.; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the preparation of aerological yearbooks] Rukovodstvo po podgotovke aerologicheskikh ezhegodnikov. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. Pt.3. [Temperature sounding of the atmosphere] Temperaturnoe zondirovanie atmosfery. 1958. 126 p. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby. 2. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (for Pinegin). 3. TSentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (for Lysikova, Porchkhidze, Semina, Solopov). 4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii (for Radus, Stel'makh). (Radio meteorology)

S/169/62/000/011/048/077
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Radus, A.I.

TITLE: Results of the comparison of tropopause boundary determinations according to criteria of the WMO and the NIIAK

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1962, 75, abstract 11B418 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta aeroklimatol., no. 16, 1962, 76-80)

TEXT: The article is devoted to a comparison of the methods of determining tropopause characteristics that were proposed by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii (NIIAK) (Scientific-Research Institute of Aeroclimatology) and the World Meteorologic Organization (WMO). Data obtained by means of 842 radiosonde ascents are used for the comparison. Investigation of the frequency of tropopause types according to criteria of the WMO and the NIIAK showed that it is impossible to substitute any of the NIIAK types for one of the WMO types. The height difference for the

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Results of the comparison ...

lower tropopause boundary as determined from criteria of the WMO and the NIIAK amounted on an average for the year to 10 gp dkm. In separate months the difference reached 27 gp dkm. The average monthly air-temperature divergence at these boundaries constituted 0.5°. In conclusion it is noted that the method suggested by the WMO suffers from the disadvantage that the tropopause cannot be determined as a layer.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2